

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

RODNEY L. GARROTT,

Plaintiff,

v.

KING COUNTY OFFICE OF PUBLIC  
DEFENDER, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C07-1013-JCC

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. No. 30), and Defendant King County Office of Public Defender (KCOPD)'s Response in opposition<sup>1</sup> (Dkt. No. 33). Plaintiff filed no reply. The Court has carefully considered these papers, their supporting declarations and exhibits, and the balance of relevant materials in the case file, and has determined that oral argument is not necessary. The Court hereby DENIES the motion and rules as follows.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Rodney L. Garrott is an incarcerated plaintiff proceeding *pro se* in this civil rights action pursuant

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<sup>1</sup>Defendant KCOPD also filed a Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment for Failure to Comply with Civil Rules (Dkt. No. 32). In its motion, Defendant points out that Plaintiff noted his summary judgment motion for the Court's consideration on three Fridays after filing, rather than four Fridays, in contravention of the Local Rules. However, as the Court ultimately DENIES Plaintiff's summary judgment motion, the Court hereby DENIES the motion to strike as moot.

1 to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, 1986, and 1988. (Pl.’s Mot. 1, 3 (Dkt. No. 30).) Plaintiff’s Amended  
2 Complaint names as defendants a number of individuals and offices, including the King County Office of  
3 the Prosecuting Attorney, KCOPD, the Northwest Defender’s Association, the Defender Association,  
4 and Benoit Lamendola, Kara Dansky, Katharine Beckerman, and Michael Danko, attorneys “employed by  
5 the Office of Public Defense.” (Am. Compl. ¶ 2.4 (Dkt. No. 14).) Plaintiff’s allegations stem from his  
6 representation in connection with numerous burglary charges. (Am. Compl. ¶ 3.1–3.5 (Dkt. No. 14 at  
7 2–11).)

## 8 **II. APPLICABLE STANDARD**

9 Summary judgment is appropriate “if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on file,  
10 and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is  
11 entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c). “A ‘material’ fact is one that is relevant  
12 to an element of a claim or defense and whose existence might affect the outcome of the suit.” *T.W. Elec.*  
13 *Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987). The moving party bears  
14 the initial burden of showing that no genuine issue of material fact exists. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v.*  
15 *Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). If the moving party meets this initial burden, then the  
16 party opposing the motion must set forth facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. *See T.W.*  
17 *Elec. Serv.*, 809 F.2d at 630. If the nonmoving party fails to establish the existence of a genuine issue of  
18 material fact, “the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477  
19 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986).

## 20 **III. ANALYSIS**

21 Plaintiff has not carried his burden of showing that no genuine issue of material fact exists.  
22 Plaintiff makes two arguments in his motion. First, he argues that, with the exception of KCOPD, the  
23 defendants in this case have failed to respond to the Amended Complaint. (Pl.’s Mot. 4 (Dkt. No. 30).)  
24 However, this is no basis upon which the Court could grant Plaintiff’s motion, given that Plaintiff failed  
25 to serve any defendant besides KCOPD. (Def.’s Resp. 1 (Dkt. No. 33).)

1 Second, Plaintiff argues that Defendant KCOPD's pleadings, answers to interrogatories,  
2 admissions, and affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact. (Pl.'s Mot. 4 (Dkt.  
3 No. 30).) "[A] party seeking summary judgment always bears the initial responsibility of informing the  
4 district court of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of the 'pleadings, depositions,  
5 answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any,' which it believes  
6 demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact." *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323  
7 (1986). This Plaintiff has not done. Instead, Plaintiff merely makes a conclusory statement that there is no  
8 genuine issue of material fact. Implicitly, he relies generally upon the pleadings to support that  
9 conclusion. However, Defendant denies every allegation in Plaintiff's Amended Complaint, and it appears  
10 to the Court that there are many disputed issues of material fact. (Dkt. No. 34-2.) As the party with the  
11 burden of persuasion at trial, Plaintiff must establish beyond controversy every essential element of his  
12 civil rights claims. *See S. Cal. Gas Co. v. City of Santa Ana*, 336 F.3d 885, 888 (9th Cir. 2003). Plaintiff  
13 fails to explain to the Court how he has established *any* element of his claims.

14 Additionally, Defendant KCOPD points out that there have been no interrogatories or admissions  
15 because KCOPD has not had any reasonable opportunity to conduct discovery yet. (Def.'s Mot. 3-4  
16 (Dkt. No. 33).) Under the Federal Rules, the Court may deny a motion for summary judgment where "it  
17 appear[s] from the affidavits of a party opposing the motion that the party cannot for reasons stated  
18 present by affidavit facts essential to justify the party's opposition[.]" FED. R. CIV. P. 56(f). Defendant  
19 KCOPD filed an affidavit explaining that discovery has thus far been limited both by Plaintiff's failure to  
20 keep opposing counsel and the Court informed of his address changes and his categorical refusal to  
21 answer deposition questions without counsel present, in spite of an earlier agreement to participate in his  
22 deposition. (Carranza Decl. ¶¶ 3, 5, 6, 7 (Dkt. No. 34 at 2).) The discovery deadline is currently set for  
23 August 4, 2008. (Dkt. No. 29.) The Court will not grant Plaintiff summary judgment before Defendant  
24 has even been permitted to discover information essential to its position. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby,*  
25 *Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250 n.5 (1986).

1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, the Court hereby DENIES Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment  
3 (Dkt. No. 30).

4 SO ORDERED this 29th day of May, 2008.

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6 A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John C. Coughenour", is written over a horizontal line.

7 John C. Coughenour  
8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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